

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

SAMPLE APPLICATION NARRATIVE



Reference Materials Grant
Institution: Emory University

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Field of Expertise: Literature

INSTITUTION

Emory University
Atlanta, GA

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title: *Mass Deacidification and Cataloging of Serials in the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library*

Grant Period: From 5/2007 to 4/2009

Field of Project: Literature

Description of Project:

University seeks \$280,368 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a two year \$467,539 project to deacidify and catalog poetry periodicals recently acquired by Emory University as a part of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. Specifically, Emory seeks support to catalog 4,000 titles, deacidify selected titles (circa 6,500 volumes), and to house limp bindings (i.e. paperbacks) in custom archival boxes.

BUDGET

Outright Request	\$280,369.00	Cost Sharing	\$187,169.00
Matching Request		Total Budget	\$467,538.00
Total NEH	\$280,369.00		

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ABSTRACT: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library (MARBL) of Emory University seeks \$280,368 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a two year \$467,539 project to deacidify and catalog poetry periodicals recently acquired by Emory University as a part of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. Believed to be the largest English language poetry library assembled by an individual collector, the Danowski Library has 75,000 books of poetry and 4,000 periodical titles (ca. 48,762 volumes or 1,171 linear feet).

Specifically, Emory seeks support to catalog 4,000 titles, deacidify selected titles (circa 6,500 volumes), and to house limp bindings (i.e. paperbacks) in custom archival boxes. Emory will contribute towards cataloging efforts and provide conservation treatments (paper mends, tape removal, and binding repair). To preserve the periodicals, Emory will use Preservation Technologies Limited Partnership's Bookkeeper deacidification process to deacidify selected periodicals, focusing on those titles not widely held by other research libraries, titles that complement other Danowski and MARBL holdings, and titles that are of artifactual value. Because the periodicals were stored in environmental conditions optimal for preservation, the acidic paper has not begun to exhibit signs of brittleness, suggesting that mass deacidification, which neutralizes the acidic content of paper and adds an alkaline buffer, will extend by 3 to 5 times the amount of time before paper becomes brittle. Emory will also catalog the periodicals according to AACR2 and PCC standards. Emory will create original records where needed and upgrade existing records to current standards with additional access points for notable editors, contributors, and publishers. Treated and cataloged materials will be protected and shelved according to preservation standards.

Emory seeks support to catalog and preserve periodicals in the Danowski Poetry Collection because of their importance for humanities scholarship. Periodicals play an important role in the emergence of new writers, as they are often the first place a writer is published. The periodicals in this project were important to the careers of numerous major authors, including W.H. Auden, Allen Ginsberg, and Seamus Heaney, and are critical for scholars and students who wish to study the careers of these authors, as well as the larger community of writers in which they worked. Although other libraries hold some of the serials in the Danowski Poetry Library, the Danowski periodicals are noteworthy for three principal reasons. First, the breadth and depth of the periodical collection makes them an unparalleled resource for humanities research and teaching. Second, the periodicals are unique because of the excellent condition and the integrity of the individual issues. Third, they are part of a larger library of individual author's complete or nearly complete published works. The periodicals are important not only for scholars, but also as the impetus for public programming, exhibitions, and hands-on undergraduate instruction. MARBL, known for its strong Modern Literature Collections and, specifically, for its poetry collections, has a history of increasing access to important special collections through fellowship programs, public lectures and readings, exhibits on campus and in other locations, undergraduate courses, web exhibits, and tours for school children. Through the project, Emory expects to extend the lifespan of and increase access to these important resources for the study of many of the major poets of the 20th century.

**Mass Deacidification and Cataloging of Serials in the
Raymond Danowski Poetry Library**

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NARRATIVE

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT

The Manuscripts, Archives, and Rare Book Library at Emory University seeks support from The National Endowment for the Humanities to deacidify and catalog poetry periodicals that are part of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. This library, acquired by Emory in late 2003, is believed to be the largest English language poetry library ever assembled by an individual collector (see: “A Windfall of Modern Poetry for Scholars,” *The New York Times* (Sept. 29, 2004), p. B1.) Raymond Danowski, who made a series of major purchases from the late-1970s through the 1990s, assembled the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library over a twenty-five year period. The library numbers nearly 75,000 books of poetry, in addition to more than 4,000 periodical titles (ca. 48,762 volumes or 1,171 linear feet) that publish poetry, hundreds of broadsides, as well as literary manuscripts of selected authors.

Impact and contribution to scholarship

Literary periodicals, generally, are key resources for scholars and students who wish to study the work of an author, because such publications play an important role in the emergence and reception of new writers, and they are frequently the first place where a poet’s work is published. As literary historian David Perkins has noted, the little magazines of the early twentieth century filled a variety of valuable roles for the nation’s literary culture: “to publish and encourage young poets; to provide a home for experimental poets; to foster a sense of community among groups of poets or even among poets as a group; to import the works and thoughts of foreign contemporaries; and to make war on middle-class values, provincialism, [and] censorship.”¹ Much the same could be said of any number of later literary flowerings, including the *Beat poets* and poets of the *Black Mountain School*, the *Harlem Renaissance*, the *New York School*, or the *New Formalists*. In each case, the publication of new poets in literary journals marked the emergence of a new “school” of poetry and typically preceded the publication of a poet’s work in book form. As literary historian Michael Anania has noted, “Literary magazines today fill the same functions they filled at the beginning of the century. They give a place to writing for which no other place has been made.”² Moreover, periodical publication was a way for poets to enter into conversation with one another. When Amy Lowell first encountered the new Imagist poetry in Harriet Monroe’s *Poetry* she is said to have remarked, “*why I, too, am an Imagiste.*”

Periodicals, such as those identified in the scope of the proposed project, were important not only to the careers of major writers, but also for scholars and students who wish to study the careers of these writers and the larger creative communities of which they were a part. “At their best, little magazines draw together groups of writers and, however marginally, find them an audience.”³ Reading the poetry of the period in its original form, in the company of other poems written during that time, provides information about the context in which the author wrote a

¹ David Perkins, *A History of Modern Poetry: From the 1890s to the High Modernist Mode*. (Cambridge: Harvard, 1976), p. 321.

² Michael Anania, “Of Living Belfry and Rampart: On American Literary Magazines Since 1950,” in *The Little Magazine in America: A Modern Documentary History*, ed. by Elliott Anderson and Mary Kinzie. (Yonkers, NY: Pushcart, 1978), p. 22.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

poem and the movement with which a poet is associated. In so doing, it allows students and scholars to eavesdrop on the creative conversations among poets, something that is difficult to do with books of poetry alone. In addition, much poetry published in literary periodicals, by minor and sometimes major poets, is never collected in book form and is now accessible only in its original and ephemeral form. Even minor poets, however, are an important part of the community of poets that read and respond to one another's work at any given time. Preserving and making accessible literary periodicals allows researchers to escape their present vantage point and read poetry in an issue of *The Egoist* or *The Little Review* in the context of the time in which the work first appeared.

The Raymond Danowski Library includes over 4,000 periodical titles (ca. 48,762 volumes or 1,171 linear feet), which either published poetry exclusively or included poetry contributions on a regular basis. These include major literary monthlies and quarterlies; less common regional, institutional, or community-based periodicals; and many short-lived and highly ephemeral poetry serials, some of them run off on mimeograph machines or self-published with inexpensive copy shop technology. These periodicals were untouched and stored in their original form, in some cases, for decades. Their condition and the presence of original wrappers make a compelling case for preserving these periodical issues and providing greater access to the collection through enhanced cataloging.

The Danowski periodicals are impressive not only in number and condition, but also because they offer, in combination with books in the collection, complete publication records for major poets. While some of these poetry periodicals are held in other research libraries, it is unusual to find such a large quantity in their original form situated within the context of nearly complete book collections of the major and minor authors' work. The context of complete or nearly complete collections of an author's published work compounds the research value of the periodicals in the Danowski collection. Book dealers that assisted in building the Danowski Library targeted particular major figures for completeness. As a result, the library now contains many exceedingly rare issues of periodicals that published major authors, often early in their careers. Examples include W.H. Auden's earliest periodical contributions to *Oxford Outlook*, *Twentieth Century* and the Downs School magazine *The Badger*; Allen Ginsberg's student publications in the *Columbia Review* (1950); and Seamus Heaney's very first appearances in print in *Gorgon* (where the tentative and insecure poet published his first poems under the pseudonym Incertus).

Reading Countee Cullen's contributions to *Crisis* or *This Quarter* allows us to see how Cullen conceived of his early audience and how he positioned his work within a community of readers. In the pages of *Poetry* one can read Wallace Stevens before his work was first collected in *Harmonium*, and in *Life and Letters Today* we see Elizabeth Bishop's first poetic steps, a full decade before her first published collection.

The Danowski periodicals also include extensive or complete runs of modernist little magazines such as *Poetry*, *Blast*, *The Egoist*, *Others*, and *The Little Review*. Many of these important magazines are surprisingly rare—when *The Egoist* folded in 1919 it had only 185 subscribers

and no newsstand sales. As Michael Anania has put it, “Literary magazines are all failing business propositions.”⁴

The Danowski periodicals, a resource in their own right, are part of a larger resource, namely one of the largest collections of twentieth century English language poetry in the world. The sheer scale of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library—its breadth and its depth—makes it an unparalleled resource for the study of twentieth century poetry. The collection spans the twentieth century and includes poets of diverse geographic, racial, and ethnic origin, as well as poets of widely different formal movements and schools. Raymond Danowski had a particular interest in the counter-culture and avant-garde movements of the 1960s, and his collection includes extensive print collections associated with poets and publishers of the era.

This depth and diversity reflects the collecting style of Raymond Danowski. The Library was built through the purchase of individual titles, entire author collections, and, in a number of instances, entire libraries. Among the larger additions to the Danowski collection was the purchase of the entire stock of the New York publisher and bookseller Jordan Davies and that of the Berkeley bookshop Sand Dollar Books. The entire library of the poet and editor Robert Kelly was also purchased en bloc; as was the library of E.V. Griffith; that of Kenneth Rexroth’s bibliographer, Bradford Morrow; and fragments of the personal libraries of W.H. Auden and of Louis MacNeice.

Among the author collections believed to be complete or very nearly complete are extensive collections devoted to poets A.R. Ammons, W.H. Auden, Robert Creeley (including those works published under his own imprint, the Divers Press), Robert Duncan (including one of only ten copies of *Caesar’s Gate*), Philip Larkin, James Merrill (including *Jim’s Book* published when Merrill was only 16), Frank O’Hara (including one of only 20 copies of *Oranges*, his collaboration with the painter Grace Hartigan), Kenneth Patchen, Adrienne Rich, Laura Riding, Theodore Roethke, Carl Sandburg (including a copy of his very first book, *In Reckless Ecstasy*, published by the Asgard Press in 1904), Gary Snyder, Stephen Spender (containing his first book with two unpublished poems in Spender’s hand on the endpapers), William Stafford, Wallace Stevens, Dylan Thomas, and William Carlos Williams (including the copy of Williams’ privately printed first collection which he inscribed to his brother in 1909).

Other authors represented in the collection with great fullness include poets John Ashbery, Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), John Berryman, Elizabeth Bishop, Robert Bly, Gwendolyn Brooks, H.D., Richard Eberhart, William Everson, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Allen Ginsberg, Thom Gunn, Donald Hall, Anthony Hecht, Richard Howard, Langston Hughes, Ted Hughes, Randall Jarrell, Donald Justice, Galway Kinnell, Maxine Kumin, Denise Levertov, Robert Lowell, W.S. Merwin, Sylvia Plath, Delmore Schwartz, Anne Sexton, Karl Shapiro, Charles Simic, W.D. Snodgrass, Allen Tate, Derek Walcott, Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur, and Charles Wright. This list is only a sampling; the collection also extends well beyond these major figures to include the work of hundreds of important, but lesser known, twentieth century poets.

The Raymond Danowski Library is an important part of the Modern Literature Collections in the Manuscripts and Rare Book Library (MARBL) at Emory University. Emory is noted for its rich

⁴ Anania, *ibid.*, p. 18.

archival holdings in twentieth century poetry, including the literary archives of some of the most important poets of the twentieth century. Emory holds the papers of the late Poet Laureate of Britain Ted Hughes; a major portion of the archive of Nobel Laureate Seamus Heaney; the literary archives of poets Lucille Clifton, James Dickey, Carol Ann Duffy, Anthony Hecht, Michael Longley, Paul Muldoon; and important collections of James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes, and Robert Penn Warren. In addition, Emory holds the publishers' archives of the Gallery Press and of the Cummington Press, each of which contains correspondence and manuscripts by a large number of American and Irish poets who published with those presses.

These strong archival holdings further complement the Danowski Library and make possible advanced research in twentieth century poetry that could simply not be done elsewhere. The further development of Emory's modern literary collections, with an emphasis on poetry, is one of the major strategic priorities of the Emory University Libraries and will be a continuing source of excellence in years ahead.

Current, Past, and Potential Future Use

MARBL has a strong reputation for making its collections available to scholars, students, and the general public. With over 200,000 printed volumes and over 1,200 manuscript collections, MARBL serves the Emory community and students and scholars from around the world, as well as members of the general public, who are welcome to use its materials. To encourage scholars to use its collections, MARBL offers research fellowships to support the travel of scholars who wish to use the modern literature and African American collections. By hosting scholarly conferences, community readings and programs, and exhibitions in a gallery in the library, as well as on the web and in traveling exhibits, Emory increases awareness of collections and their role in the production of knowledge.

Emory has and will continue to encourage the use of and increase access to the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library, including the periodicals that are part of the proposed project. Emory is committed to developing courses that incorporate the collections, creating and maintaining a website about the Danowski library, establishing a fellowship program to encourage scholars to use the collection, organizing exhibitions of the collection, publishing materials about the collection, and strengthening programs for poetry readings on campus.

Since the arrival of the materials in the spring of 2004, the Danowski Library was featured in a 2004 exhibition, the first of many public exhibitions that the library will support. As books have been cataloged, the larger research community has had, for the first time, access to this extraordinary collection. Researchers have begun to work in the library, among them W.H. Auden's biographer and bibliographer, Edward Mendelson, who made a number of important discoveries of previously lost Auden works in the library. (Mendelson will report on these discoveries in a forthcoming issue of the *Auden Society Newsletter*.) The Danowski Library is also a valuable resource for teaching the history of twentieth century poetry. The Curator of the Danowski Library, Atticus Haygood Professor of English Kevin Young, based his spring 2006 English class on a close study of the works found in the Danowski Library.

The vast periodical collection within the Danowski Library remains, at the current time, essentially inaccessible. Emory has only a title list of the periodicals without any details on the completeness of the run or specific volumes held. The periodicals are currently accessible only to library staff who must browse the shelves in search of specific periodicals. The proposed deacidification and cataloging project would ensure this valuable periodical collection is preserved and made accessible to a broad research community, as well as students and the general public, for the first time.

Current Level of Intellectual Description

The Raymond Danowski Poetry Library arrived at Emory in the spring of 2004 in four large sea-freight containers. Over the following year, library staff unpacked hundreds of boxes and made a preliminary inventory with basic bibliographical information. Emory hired two additional catalogers who, under the direction of MARBL's Rare Book Librarian, began work cataloging the most rare and valuable portion of the book collection. To date, Emory catalogers have cataloged to rare book standards over 8,000 volumes from the book portion of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library (see Appendix 1). Imported records have been upgraded to current standards of description and additional access points for subject, contributors, editors and publishers have been added to all records when appropriate. Citations in bibliographies are recorded and detailed local notes identify copy specific information such as provenance, variants and the presence of a dust jacket.

Physical Condition of Materials and Storage

The books and periodicals that make up the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library are in for the most part in excellent condition. The most common exception is when Raymond Danowski acquired one or more books from a poet's or editor's personal reading library, as he did on a number of occasions (e.g. the library of Robert Kelly or books formerly owned by W.H. Auden or Louis MacNeice). Condition was of the utmost importance to Raymond Danowski, and the materials were purchased from some of the leading rare book dealers in Britain, the U.S., and South Africa. The books and periodicals were originally packed by these booksellers and shipped to a fine art warehouse in Geneva, Switzerland, where they were stored under optimum storage conditions for many years. Since their arrival at Emory these books and periodicals have been unpacked and housed on compact shelving installed for this purpose in Emory's Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library (MARBL).

All periodicals in the Danowski Library are in their original form. Individual issues have not been stripped of their covers and rebound in library buckram, as is often the fate of surviving copies in other libraries. The Danowski Library includes a large number of periodicals in fragile mimeograph editions (e.g. *Beatitude* and *Buffalo Stamps*); oversized, newsprint formats (e.g. *Bananas* and *Poetry Now*); or other non-standard formats which require rehousing.

The majority of the periodicals date from 1920 to 1980, with the bulk from 1920 to 1970, a period during which acidic paper was manufactured for and used by the printing industries in North America and Europe. Because the periodicals were stored in optimal environmental conditions that minimized the formation of acids, the paper has not become brittle. Therefore,

the periodicals are good candidates for deacidification, which will neutralize any acids that might have already formed and add an alkaline buffer to act against the formation of new acids. Deacidification, specifically Preservation Technologies Limited Partnership's Bookkeeper process, will extend the life of these periodicals and help maintain their condition for future generations.

Relation of Collection to Similar Holdings

According to the most recent data reported in the North American Title Count, Emory compares favorably with other reporting libraries in the strength of its overall literature holdings (PR6000-PR6076 & PS3500-3576). Emory's holdings surpass those of New York University, Notre Dame, the University of Pittsburgh, and, within the southeastern region, the University of Georgia in the broad subject area of twentieth century English Literature. Twentieth century American literature holdings surpass those of Notre Dame and are comparable to New York University.

The current data does not fully reflect Emory's acquisition of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. When holdings from the Danowski Library are added to Emory's title count, Emory will surpass all of these peer institutions in holdings and will be one of the strongest research libraries for the study of literature in the country, comparing favorably with the SUNY Poetry Collection (which numbers ca. 100,000 volumes and 5,000 little magazine titles), the Woodberry Poetry Room at Harvard, and other major centers for the study of twentieth century poetry.

The Danowski Library periodicals are diverse in scope and range from titles commonly found in research libraries to unique titles not available in any other research library anywhere. Among the periodicals with 25 or fewer recorded owning institutions are the *Anthology of Underground Poetry* published by the Berkeley-based Poets Commune (1970-1971), *The English Intelligencer* (1966-1968), William Matthews' *Lullabulero* (1967-1974), *The Coventrian* (1937-1940), and numerous other rare and little-known poetry periodicals.

Even when periodicals are more widely held, the Danowski periodicals are particularly noteworthy for three principle reasons: 1) the large size of the collection; 2) the condition of the periodicals, all of which remain in their original form; and 3) the context of the larger Danowski Library with individual authors' complete, or near-complete, published works.

The cataloging of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library will make accessible a research collection rivaled by only a few institutions in the U.S. and by none in the southeast.

HISTORY, SCOPE, AND DURATION

Since the acquisition of the Danowski Library, Emory has begun the task of cataloging books in the collection. In preparation for the proposed project, Emory has assessed the condition of the periodicals, the presence of important titles and length of runs, number of volumes, and the level of duplication within the collection.

In terms of financial support already received, Emory University and an individual donor supported the acquisition of the Danowski Library, and Emory has committed some funding towards its management. Emory University will further commit a percentage of the time and salary of the project directors, Steve Enniss, Director of MARBL, Lars Meyer, Preservation Officer, and David Faulds, Rare Book Librarian for MARBL, as well as the time of staff in several areas of the library, including cataloging and preservation.

Project staff will leverage the facilities and expertise of Emory's cataloging and preservation divisions, as well as the expertise of PTLP, widely considered a sole source vendor for the deacidification process chosen for the periodicals.

By the end of the two-year grant period, Emory will have cataloged all titles, deacidified circa 6,500 volumes, placed limp bindings (i.e. paperbacks) into archival boxes, reviewed the entire collection for conservation needs, and performed conservation treatments, as necessary and appropriate, on all periodical volumes in the Danowski Library.

METHODOLOGY AND STANDARDS

MARBL has experience managing large scale projects designed to preserve and increase access to its special collections. A charter member of the Digital Library Federation, Emory has managed projects designed to preserve, digitize, and/or catalog African American pamphlets, the work of women writers from the 17th to 19th centuries, and Irish literature archives, among other materials. Drawing on these experiences, MARBL plans to both deacidify the paper on which the periodicals were printed and create or update bibliographic records for the ca. 4,000 titles in the Danowski Library.

Deacidification

Emory will deacidify selected serial volumes/issues in the Danowski Poetry Library. Deacidification is used to extend the useful life of acidic paper, commonly found in books and manuscripts. Deacidification neutralizes the acidic content of paper and adds an alkaline buffer to hinder the formation of acids. Emory will hire Preservation Technologies Limited Partnership (PTLP) to provide deacidification services. PTLP will pack, courier, inventory, deacidify, and return titles and volumes selected by Emory. PTLP's Bookkeeper process uses magnesium oxide as the alkaline agent. The appearance of treated materials is not altered in the deacidification process.

Emory University Libraries Preservation Office Experience with Mass Deacidification

The Emory University Libraries Preservation Office was founded in 1985 to meet the preservation needs of collections in all of the Emory libraries. The Preservation Office consists of 7 FTE plus student labor who employ a wide range of skills and technologies to provide book and paper conservation treatments (for special collections and circulating materials), preservation of audio/visual materials (audio and videotape, other magnetic media, and optical media such as CDs and DVDs), library binding, environmental monitoring, and reformatting (microfilming and preservation photocopy). Staff are experienced with hiring and evaluating a wide variety of

vendors who supply motion picture film preservation services, microfilming, binding, conservation treatments, and mass deacidification. The Preservation Office is also involved with the Libraries' digital preservation efforts, such as MetaArchive, funded by the Library of Congress through the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation (NDIIP) program.

In 2004, Emory hired PTLP to deacidify 45 monograph volumes from the Pitts Theology Library. Pitts and Preservation staff selected books based on their value to scholarship, condition (volumes had to be intact), and binding type. A variety of bindings were chosen, including limp paper bindings, cloth hardcovers, and vellum bindings. Emory staff recorded the condition of each item prior to shipment to PTLP. Following the deacidification process, Emory staff reviewed books and detected no difference in legibility of text, functionality of the binding, or overall appearance.

Preservation, Libraries, Scholarship, and Mass Deacidification

Preservation consists of the management strategies and technologies employed to ensure that research materials remain available to users, present and future. A key goal in research libraries, and especially in special collections libraries, is to retain the original item whenever possible. Such retention may, of course, occur in addition to providing additional access via microfilming or digitization. By keeping the original item, curators recognize that books, for example, serve a wide variety of researchers, including literary scholars, historians of the book publishing industries, book designers, type designers, and conservators interested in the history of binding structures and covers. Because mass deacidification extends the life of the original artifact, its application is ideal for research collections that are intended to meet many research needs. It is particularly appropriate for many of the Danowski serials because the titles and volumes that will be selected in this project are, generally speaking, unaltered. Unlike copies that might be held by other libraries, the Danowski copies have not been library bound and are therefore more complete. In the past, many libraries instructed binders to remove covers, advertisements, and other accompanying material. These actions often result in the loss of cover illustrations, as well as the names of articles and contributors that received prominent placement on the cover.

Deacidification is ideal for preserving materials under copyright. Although digitization improves access in most cases, copyright and fair use concerns may limit the distribution of digital files. In addition, once deacidified, materials require only storage, a preservation expense that exists irrespective of deacidification. Digitization, on the other hand, requires continued expenditure of funds to manage, store, and serve digital files. For these two reasons, many libraries have opted for mass deacidification as a preservation tool to treat modern collections of (acid) paper based materials. Many institutions, such as the Library of Congress, deacidify publications that are not otherwise widely acquired.⁵ New York University, University of Rochester, New York Public Library and Columbia University are involved in a state funded three-year project to deacidify circa 5,100 volumes each.⁶ By choosing to deacidify these publications, these institutions are

⁵ An overview of Library of Congress activities is available at: <http://www.loc.gov/preserv/deacid/massdeac.html>.

⁶ Roberta Pillette, "Mass Deacidification: A Preservation Option for Libraries," World Library and Information Congress: 69th IFLA General Conference and Council 1-9 August 2003, Berlin, p. 6. Available at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla69/papers/030e-Pillette.pdf>.

preserving the volumes and obviating copyright concerns that might arise if the publications were digitized or microfilmed instead.⁷

Acidic Paper, Brittle Paper, and Mass Deacidification

Publication dates for the ca. 48,762 Danowski serial volumes range from 1920 to 1980, with the bulk from 1920 to 1970. These publication dates fall within the period when acidic paper was manufactured for and used by the printing industries in North America and Europe.

Prior to the mid nineteenth century, most paper was made from cotton or linen rags. Such paper consists of long fibers that contribute to overall paper strength and durability. Modern papers, on the other hand, are made from wood cellulose by means of industrial mechanical and chemical processes. These processes usually produced paper that consisted of short fibers, making for an inherently weak paper structure. In addition, the paper sometimes contained impurities resulting from chemical pulping and bleaching processes as well as metal residue from machinery.⁸ Newsprint is especially weak since it is high in lignin content. Lignin, which holds together cells in a plant structure, if not removed or minimized in the papermaking process leads to darkening of paper and contributes to the development of acids.

The formation of acids in and on paper, stemming from a number of factors, weakens the cellulose chains compose the papers fibers, causing the paper to become brittle. Acid also forms within and on contemporary alkaline paper but because such paper contains an alkaline reserve, acids are neutralized before they weaken the paper.⁹

The primary source of acidity in paper stems from the widespread use of alum (aluminium sulphate) and rosin that is used to improve printing quality. The alum in the sizing produces sulfuric acid in the presence of moisture. Pollutants in the atmosphere also contribute to the formation of acids when they are absorbed by paper. Recently, the Library of Congress discovered that cellulose itself produces acids, oftentimes only weeks after a paper is manufactured. The cellulose chains that compose the paper repeatedly break down in the presence of acids. In fact, as more acid is produced, the greater the rate of deterioration as the cellulose chains break into ever smaller segments¹⁰ Shorter chains, such as those found in wood pulp paper break down faster than longer chains. Ultimately, paper manufactured without an alkaline reserve becomes brittle.

⁷ Libraries have the right, within stipulations outlined in Sections 107 and 108 of Title 17 in the United States Code, to copy selected items for preservation that are in threat of imminent loss. Since the majority of titles in the Danowski collection are not in danger of imminent loss, copyright concerns would arise if these titles were digitized. Deacidification will stabilize these volumes for future digitization projects.

⁸ For a brief overview of the interrelationship of paper making processes and preservation, see Ross Harvey, *Preservation in Libraries: Principles, Strategies and Practices for Librarians* (London: Bowker Saur, 1993.) 25-35.

⁹ Beginning in the late 1980s, paper mills in the United States switched to manufacturing alkaline paper, primarily for economic reasons but also because many states passed permanent paper legislation.

¹⁰ For a brief review of scientific inquiries into paper deterioration, see the Library of Congress, "The Deterioration and Preservation of Paper: Some Essential Facts" at <http://www.loc.gov/preserv/deterioratebrochure.html>. Accessed July 9, 2006.

Environmental conditions also affect the rate of paper deterioration. Warmer temperatures accelerate chemical reactions, including those that form acids. Higher levels of humidity can also accelerate paper deterioration because, as stated above, sulfuric acid forms in the presence of moisture. Paper stored in cooler, dryer environments therefore often exhibits fewer symptoms of deterioration when compared to paper stored in warmer, moister environments.

The Danowski serials were stored in favorable environmental conditions for most of their lifetime. The lower temperatures and relative humidity of that environment slowed the rate of paper deterioration. Therefore, the paper, although acidic, has not become brittle. For this reason the serial volumes are excellent candidates for deacidification.

Deacidification Technology

Emory will use Preservation Technologies Limited Partnership's (PTLP) Bookkeeper deacidification process to treat the volumes. The Bookkeeper process deposits a non-toxic alkaline compound, magnesium oxide, into the structure of the paper. The magnesium oxide neutralizes acids in the paper and adds an alkaline buffer to the paper to protect against future acid migration into the paper from the environment. Books undergoing the treatment are either immersed in an inert liquid material (a blend of non-toxic fluorinated materials) containing the alkaline compound or are surface-sprayed with the alkaline compound. In either process, the alkaline compound attaches to the paper structure and the liquid material that carries the alkaline compound evaporates. The Bookkeeper process is a well-tested method that will extend the life of paper based materials 3 to 5 times, or, in some cases hundreds of years, depending upon the original condition of the paper. Equally important, the Bookkeeper process has been widely tested, confirming that it does not cause paper to swell or cockle, damage bindings, cloth covers, adhesives, fasteners (such as staples), or cause ink to feather or fade.¹¹ The Bookkeeper process is non-toxic; treated books can be handled safely without protection.

The Bookkeeper process is used by many libraries to treat both general and special collections materials. PTLP has been treating Library of Congress (LC) materials since 1996. Since then, PTLP has treated circa 3 million manuscript sheets and 1.5 million volumes in LC's collection.¹²

Volumes from Emory will be sent to the PTLP facility in Cranberry Township, PA.

PTLP was chosen as the vendor for deacidification because they are the only vendor in North America offering the magnesium oxide process for large scale projects using batch treatments. As mentioned above, the process has been tested by numerous libraries and independent labs. The process meets the Library of Congress's technical requirements for deacidification. Other

¹¹ The following organizations have tested the Bookkeeper process and found it to be beneficial for extending the lifetime of paper: Institute of Paper Science and Technology (Atlanta); Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique (Belgium); TNO (The Netherlands); The Image Permanence Institute, confirming that it meets the requirements of ISO 14523, Photographic Activity Test; Chicago Paper Testing (Chicago); and the Library of Congress.

¹² Telephone interview by Lars Meyer with Kenneth Harris, Preservation Projects Director, Library of Congress, July 19, 2006.

available deacidification products are primarily intended for treating single paper sheets or single items, one at a time.

Selection for Deacidification

Emory will use four criteria to select titles and volumes for deacidification.

- Rarity of title and/or volumes
 - The curator of the Danowski Poetry Library and Rare Book Librarian will identify titles that are not widely held by other libraries.
- Condition
 - In order for the deacidification to succeed, paper and bindings must meet certain criteria. Preservation Office will identify materials as suitable, according to details outlined below.
- Artifactual value
 - The curator of the Danowski Poetry Library, Rare Book Librarian, and Preservation Librarian will identify titles and volumes that might include important marginalia, added by notable owners. Staff will also look for decorative materials, inserts, or other features likely to be of value to researchers.
- Complementary holdings
 - The Danowski Poetry Library holdings complement complete or nearly-complete collections of the published works of selected authors. The presence of a particularly deep author collection (e.g. W.H. Auden, Amiri Baraka, Gwendolyn Brooks, Allen Ginsberg, Frank O'Hara, William Carlos Williams) will also be considered a selection criteria.

Condition Review – Selecting Items Appropriate for Deacidification:

Emory will review each item prior to deacidification treatment. Items exhibiting the following characteristics will not be deacidified:

- volumes in which the paper is extremely brittle, meaning that the paper is likely to break under normal handling conditions, would not withstand shipping, and the deacidification process would do little to slow future deterioration.
- volumes consisting of coated, glossy, or heavily sized paper;
- volumes printed on plastic or other non-paper substances.

Identifying Brittle Volumes

Emory will not use invasive or destructive tests to identify volumes unsuitable for deacidification. Emory will not employ a corner fold test to determine if paper is already brittle, because such a test will irreversibly damage books by removing a corner of a page if the paper is indeed brittle. Instead, staff will identify items that are too brittle by examining each volume for obvious symptoms of embrittlement, such as the presence of loose paper flakes or pages detached at the binding. Staff in this project are familiar with handling fragile materials and will be able to gauge the flexibility of paper when turning pages. Some brittle items may be treated in this project. Although the Bookkeeper process will not make brittle paper more stable, the

neutralization of acids and addition of an alkaline buffer will slow further paper degradation and embrittlement.

Volumes too brittle to be treated will be given appropriate conservation treatment (see below).

Identifying Acidic Volumes

Tests to identify acidic paper are by nature invasive. Emory will not employ the Abby pH pen, or similar products containing chlorophynel red, commonly used to identify the surface pH of paper as either acidic or alkaline. Chlorophynel red leaves an obvious mark on paper. Emory curators consider such a mark undesirable for special collections materials. The vast majority of the Danowski serials are in pristine, unmarked condition and it is preferable that they remain that way. However, some volumes do contain marginalia. Adding additional marks to these volumes is also undesirable, because it may make it impossible to distinguish between newer and older marks, leaving uncertainty about when and why a particular mark was made. Surface testing of paper with water and pH test strips is impractical for circa 48,700 volumes and could also result in dye residue remaining on the paper.

Instead of performing an invasive test, Emory will assume that the vast majority of the paper on which the volumes are printed is acidic. All volumes were published between 1850 and the mid 1970s. Alkaline paper was not typically used for publications until the mid 1980s.

Selection for Conservation

If an item is brittle and/or not intact, conservation staff, in consultation with curatorial staff, will review the item for appropriate treatment. In most cases, the item can likely be stabilized in a custom made protective enclosure made of alkaline board. Other treatments may include repairing bindings and mending paper. Metal fasteners, such as staples, will be removed if rusting.

Conservation Action Noted Bibliographic Record

The Preservation Office maintains a database of treatments performed on materials from MARBL. Beginning in September 2006, notes about conservation treatments will be added to the bibliographic records for each title that receives conservation by using MARC 583. We will follow guidelines established by the Library of Congress.¹³ A typical note may appear as:

```
583 1#|3 v.1-15 |a conserved |c 20041221 |f NEH Project |2 pda |5 GEU-S
```

¹³ General guidelines for MARC 583 are available from the Library of Congress at: <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdnot2.html#mrch583>. Specific guidelines and vocabulary for using 583 for preservation actions is also from the Library of Congress, at: www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/pda.pdf

Where:

583:	is the MARC field name
First indicator:	1=not private, meaning that the note will display in online catalogs
Second indicator:	#=this indicator is not used in cataloging
3:	Materials specified: The subfield will be used to indicate which volumes or issues received conservation treatment. The example above indicates that volumes 1-15 were received conservation treatment.
a:	Action note, e.g. item received conservation treatment. Additional vocabulary terms are available to describe other, more specific treatments such as spine repair, recase, paper mend, etc.
c:	Date of action, year-month-day
f:	Authorization, indicating that the title/volumes were conserved as part of project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.
2:	PDA indicates that the terminology being used is from the Library of Congress "Preservation and Digitization Action" note.
5:	Institution to which the preservation action note belongs (GEU-S is the MARC code for Emory University Special Collections).

Selection for Reformatting

In some cases, staff may create a photocopy, microfilm or digital surrogate for on site use if loss of a brittle volume's intellectual content seems likely. Emory will retain the original item even if a copy is made.

Deacidification Process

Individual items will be treated in a manner consistent with their binding type and the degree to which the volume is intact. The majority of items in the collection will receive routine treatment in PTLP's batch immersion system. In this process, bound volumes are immersed in an inert liquid material (a blend of non-toxic fluorinated materials) containing the alkaline compound magnesium oxide (MgO). Upon completion of the process, the liquid carrier evaporates and PTLP staff inspect each volume and remove, when necessary, excess of MgO. Some items, if large or fragile, may be surface sprayed with the alkaline compound. Prior to the start of the project, Emory and the vendor will agree upon which method will be used for different categories of materials.

Checking pH of Deacidified Volumes

Emory will include at least 10 “control” volumes in the shipment to pH. These volumes are not part of Emory’s library collection and are considered to be expendable. We will send volumes with paper known to be acidic, as determined by testing the paper either with a commonly used pH pen (such as the Abby pH pen) or with pH test strips, such as colorpHast® pH Test Strips, prior to shipment. The same volumes will be tested again after treatment to ensure that acidic content of the paper has been neutralized and an alkaline buffer added. The tests will be performed in the Preservation Office by staff skilled with testing pH. Emory will contact the vendor to discuss the outcome of the tests if “control” volumes do not meet expectations. Emory will work with the vendor to correct work.

Shipping Volumes

Volumes will be packed by PTLP’s courier working under the supervision of the Preservation Office. As mentioned previously, damaged volumes will be repaired and/or be placed inside a protective enclosure prior to shipping. Other volumes will be wrapped and packaged to minimize damage.

Bibliographic Records and Deacidification

As with records indicating that materials have been conserved, Emory will employ the MARC 583 Action Note field to indicate titles and volumes deacidified during the project. We will follow guidelines established by the Library of Congress.¹⁴

Two reasons drive the decision to use the 583 note. First, by sharing the information in bibliographic utilities such as EUCLID (Emory’s online catalog) and RLIN, other institutions can learn which titles and volumes Emory has deacidified and use that information to make preservation decisions about their own copies. Secondly, the note can be used to generate statistics and reports for local planning and review purposes.

The following is an example of how the note will be formatted.

```
583 1# |3 v.1-15 |a mass deacidified |c 20041221 |f NEH Project
      |i MgO |2 pda |5 GEU-S
```

Where:

583:	is the MARC field name
First indicator:	1=not private, meaning that the note will display in online catalogs
Second indicator:	#=this indicator is not used in cataloging
3:	materials specified. The subfield will be used to indicate

¹⁴ General guidelines for MARC 583 are available from the Library of Congress at: <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdnot2.html#mrch583>. Specific guidelines and vocabulary for using 583 for preservation actions is also from the Library of Congress, at: www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/pda.pdf

	which volumes or issues were deacidified. The example above indicates that volumes 1-15 were deacidified.
a:	Action note, e.g. item was deacidified
c:	Date of action, year-month-day
f:	Authorization, indicating that the title/volumes were deacidified as part of project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.
i:	Deacidification method, e.g. Magnesium Oxide (Bookkeeper)
2:	PDA indicates that the terminology being used is from the Library of Congress "Preservation and Digitization Action" note.
5:	Institution to which the preservation action note belongs (GEU-S is the MARC code for Emory University Special Collections).

PTLP will also insert (not adhere) a small acid free paper note indicating that the volume has undergone treatment in the Bookkeeper process.

Housing the Danowski Serials—Environment

The deacidified volumes will be housed with other volumes in the Danowski Poetry Library in MARBL's closed stacks. Temperature and Relative Humidity set points are 70 F and 30-50%, respectively, following guidelines set forth in NISO TR01-1995 "Environmental Guidelines for the Storage of Paper Records" for stacks that also occupy people. Due to space restraints, MARBL staff work throughout the stacks. Emory has begun planning for a new special collections library which will separate stacks and work areas and thereby allow for more optimal storage conditions. Completion of construction is expected within 5-10 years.

The Preservation Office maintains an environmental monitoring program in MARBL, employing dataloggers and hygrothermographs to record temperature and relative humidity. If temperature or relative humidity falls outside the guidelines, MARBL and the Preservation Office work with the University's Facilities Management staff to resolve the problem.

Housing the Danowski Serials—Protective Enclosures

All poetry serials in the Danowski Poetry library will be boxed during the course of this project. Because the vast majority of serial volumes are in limp bindings (i.e. paperback), boxing will provide the stability necessary to shelve the volumes. Equally important, boxes provide protection from dust, light, and pollution. In addition, they create a microclimate that slows the effect of changes in temperature and relative humidity.

Item records in EUCLID, Emory's online catalog, will be created for each boxing, indicating the specific volumes housed in each box, thereby facilitating efficient inventory control, storage, and retrieval.

The majority of boxes will be of a clamshell construction, made to measurement by Custom Manufacturing Incorporated (CMI). CMI boxes are made of 1.5 E fluted tan board that is acid-, lignin-, and sulfur-free and contains an alkaline reserve of approximately 3%.

MARBL and Preservation Office staff will identify logical units of volumes for boxing. Because the Danowski volumes vary in pages, some boxes will contain as many as twenty volumes while other boxes will contain as few as 2 volumes. Staff will supply CMI with measurements for each box, and CMI will ship boxes to Emory in the order by which measurements are supplied to CMI, thereby ensuring that boxes can be quickly matched to their contents. Project staff will assemble the boxes and house materials within them and adhere labels with title, content, and call number information.

Emory solicited quotes from two vendors for archival boxes. Emory prefers to use the slightly more expensive vendor CMI because CMI included in their quote a box measuring device. Emory has previously used this device and found it to significantly reduce the staff time needed to collect measurements.

Cataloging of Printed Works

Serials will be cataloged according to the internationally recognized AACR2 and PCC standards with extra enhancements to reflect the specialized nature of the collection. Through sampling the collection and checking OCLC, staff estimate that fewer than 10% of the records will require original cataloging.

When appropriate, records downloaded from OCLC will be upgraded to AACR2 and PCC standards. All records will be enhanced with additional access points for notable editors, contributors and publishers. These access points will be identified by the Curator of the Danowski Library. In addition, the Curator will identify added entries for authors or publishers expected to be the focus of a high level of collecting activity (Seamus Heaney, Gwendolyn Brooks, etc.). Citations from existing bibliographies of major authors will be added to the records, together with the 583 field recording the preservation work that has been carried out.

The serials will be given Library of Congress call numbers. In addition to the record in Emory University's EUCLID online catalog, holdings will be recorded in both the OCLC and RLIN databases. Finally, the Preservation/Cataloging Assistant will add the call number while preparing the serials for the shelf. Additionally, this will entail applying a bookplate and barcode to the box and adding the specific issue holdings into a 966 field in the record.

WORK PLAN

Preliminary Work to be Completed Before the Grant Period Begins

Emory librarians and staff begin a review of the approximately 48,000 volumes of serials in the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. Staff will identify duplicate volumes and the volume in the best condition retained, unless the poorer copy has unique artifactual value (in which case both

volumes will be retained). Duplicates will be removed from the collection for later disposition. In addition periodicals that fall outside the scope of the poetry library (i.e. lack any poetry content) will be reviewed by the Curator of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library before being transferred to the Woodruff Library's general collection. Project Managers, in consultation with the Woodruff Library's Serials Cataloger, will finalize job descriptions for Project Cataloger and for a Preservation/Cataloging Assistant.

May - November 2007

Conservation staff identify materials that would not benefit from deacidification. Conservation staff stabilize items that are to be treated to ensure that they can withstand deacidification as well as shipping to and from the treatment facility. Preservation Office staff select "control" volumes to include with shipment to PTLP (See above, "Checking pH of Deacidified Volumes.")

May – December 2007

Preservation staff measure volumes not selected for deacidification and, in collaboration with the Rare Book Librarian, specify logical units of volumes/issues to be housed together (volumes selected for deacidification will be measured on their return from the vendor). Appropriate size boxes ordered from the box vendor, CMI, in December.

May 2007 – April 2009

Preservation staff review entire collection for conservation needs and begin conservation work.

November 2007

The courier for the deacidification vendor, PTLP, packs and ships volumes to its facility in Cranberry Township, PA. Preservation Office staff ensures that the vendor packs materials in a manner that will minimize the risk of damage during shipment.

November 2007 – January 2008

PTLP deacidifies volumes using the Bookkeeper process.

November 2007 – October 2008

The Project Cataloger joins the staff in November 2007 and cataloging begins, continuing through Oct. 2008.

January 2008- April 2009

CMI ships initial clamshell boxes to Emory in January and boxing of the collection continues through the end of the project.

February 2008

PTLP returns deacidified volumes. Volumes are inspected and the pH of "control" volumes is tested by the Preservation Office. Preservation staff measure returned volumes and, in collaboration with the Rare Book Librarian, specify logical units of volumes/issues to be housed together. Additional boxes ordered from the box vendor, CMI.

April 2008

Preservation staff and MARBL staff assemble clamshell boxes and volumes returned from PTLP are placed into the boxes.

May 2008

Principal Investigator submits progress report to NEH.

May 2008 – April 2009

Cataloging Assistant joins the project assisting in marking and applying barcodes to boxes preparing cataloged serials for shelving in their final location.

May 2009

Principal Investigator submits final report to NEH.

STAFF

Principal Investigator

Steve Enniss

Dr. Steve Enniss has extensive subject familiarity with twentieth century poetry and with the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library in particular. During his thirteen years at Emory he has directed the growth of the library's literary collections, including a string of major acquisitions, among them: the archive of the late Poet Laureate of Britain, Ted Hughes; the papers of poets Paul Muldoon, Anthony Hecht, and of Nobel Laureate Seamus Heaney. As Director of Emory's Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library, he was one of the principle negotiators of the gift of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. Dr. Enniss will devote 5% of his time to the administration and management of this cataloging and deacidification project, he will supervise the Project Manager for MARBL and will consult with the Curator of the Danowski Library on curatorial decisions related to the preliminary review of the collection. He will be responsible for assuring the timely completion of each phase of the work plan, he will be responsible for regular reporting to the NEH on the progress of the grant, and he will have fiscal responsibility for the use of grant funds.

Project Manager-Preservation

Lars Meyer

Lars Meyer will devote 15% FTE to the project, managing the role of the Preservation Office in the project. He will serve as the primary contact person with the vendors, PTLP and CMI. He will collaborate with MARBL staff to identify titles and volumes suitable for deacidification. Mr. Meyer will supervise the packing of materials and work with PTLP on matters pertaining to inventory control. He will provide oversight of all other Preservation Office involvement with this project, including selecting items for conservation, overseeing the rehousing (boxing) and treatment of volumes, and testing the pH of control volumes. He will ensure that bibliographic records for conservation work and deacidification are formatted correctly. He will develop work plans to ensure that collaborative work involving Preservation Office staff and MARBL staff are schedules are coordinated.

Project Manager-MARBL

David Faulds

David Faulds, Rare Book Librarian, has seven years of cataloging experience and will contribute 15% of his time to the project. He has taken two courses on cataloging serials- one a general introduction, the other more specialized, focusing on rare serials. He will be the overall supervisor of the cataloging staff (the Project Cataloger and Bill Holden) and he will also supervise the cataloging and processing of the serials. He will review the project staff's work and provide guidance on cataloging and specific issues relating to the collection.

Cataloger

Bill Holden

Bill Holden, part-time Rare Book Cataloger, will provide guidance on cataloging rare materials (10% effort). Bill has expert knowledge of the contents of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library and the various locations for the collection. He will advise on bringing the collection together for preservation work and cataloging. He will supervise some of the processing work on the cataloged serials.

Serials Cataloger

Lola Halpin

Lola Halpin has extensive serials cataloging experience, and she will contribute 5% of her time to consulting with the Project Manager for MARBL, David Faulds; Rare Book Cataloger Bill Holden, and the Project Cataloger on issues related to serials cataloging. She will bring knowledge of serials-related issues with our online catalog together with OCLC and RLIN.

Conservator

Ann Frellsen

Ann Frellsen will dedicate 15% FTE to the project, assuming responsibility for developing work plans for complex conservation treatments on selected items. She will work closely with MARBL staff to identify items and treatments. She will oversee the work of Kirsten Wehner. In addition, Ms. Frellsen will order supplies necessary to complete conservation work.

Conservation Technician

Kirsten Wehner

Kirsten Wehner will dedicate 10% FTE to the project. Her work will consist of performing conservation treatments and making custom protective enclosures for volumes unsuitable to CMI boxes. Ms. Wehner, who holds a chemistry degree, will be responsible for checking the pH of "control" volumes treated by PTLP.

Project Cataloger

to be hired

The project cataloger will work full time (100% FTE) for a 1 year period on cataloging the serials returning from deacidification. Under the direction of the Project Manager for MARBL, the cataloger will perform original and copy cataloging of the serials, upgrading records when appropriate and recording local copy specific information.

Project Preservation/Cataloging Assistant

to be hired

The Preservation/Cataloging Assistant will work for full time (100% FTE) for a 1 year period to support the Preservation Office by identifying items in need of repair or stabilization. He/she will also be responsible for making measurements to be supplied to CMI for archival boxes. The Preservation/Cataloging Assistant will also add the call number and barcode information while preparing the serials for the shelf.

Faculty Advisor

Kevin Young

As Curator of the Raymond Danowski Poetry Library, Kevin Young at 5% FTE will be responsible for the review and selection of materials to be included within the scope of the project. He will participate in determining author strengths that warrant added entries for selected author collections (based on criteria outlined above).

DISSEMINATION

The deacidification and cataloging of the periodicals will establish both immediate and long-term access to the periodicals in the Raymond Danowski Library. The deacidified periodicals will be freely and publicly available to scholars and others with research and teaching interests.

To increase awareness of the collection and its availability, Emory will 1) publish the catalog entries on the OCLC and RLIN databases, as well as EUCLID, Emory's online catalog, which is accessible to the general public through Emory's website; 2) issue press releases in print and online that provide information about the project and the Danowski periodicals; 3) host programs, readings, and exhibitions related to the Danowski Library; and 4) continue to fund travel fellowships for interested scholars who need to travel to use the collections.